

and was told by
ad boarder him.
open. As the
lantic seaboard, but as promising to rise into
independent power, which should ride over
waters of the Pacific. Such is the vision

[From the New Orleans Delta.]

We are indebted to our obliging contemporaries of La Patria, for a copy of this important document, which we translate for the benefit of our readers:

PROCLAMATION.

The President of the States of Honduras to the Central Americans.

Compatriots! Fortune now rules the destiny

Mexico, and menaces her sons with desolation and extermination. The North Americans have destroyed the interesting population of Vera Cruz, have possessed themselves of their effects, and are now marching upon the Capital. We should not be less active than other calamities will allow. They are our orphans, and we should not maintain their fate awaits us. We should not maintain neutrality, if we can in any manner aid their honorable struggle. The entire world should know that the Ho-

I will sustain in the State an honorable peace at all hazards; but I will not do it with the effluvia of Hondurian honor, for a disgraced people are fit but to bear chains, and to suffer the humiliations and the injuries which stronger impose.

Divisions and internal feuds have ruined Mexican brothers. Eight millions of inhabitants of whom that nation is composed, have been unable to defend themselves against a handful of men, who have seized upon their territory, their property, and annulled their rights. What may be the fate of the Central Americans if continue divided?

The Hondurensians always appear extraordinarily great; they adopted the most effective means to secure their independence; but not this has been sufficient to estrange them; respect for the Government, and submission to law, consider as their power, their glory, and their honor.

What happiness does he experience, who has the destinies of a people adorned by these virtues!!

JUAN LIND

Corcoran, June 1st 1847

The Undersigned, Generals of Division, of the Army of Honduras.

Companions! Notorious is the anguish of Mexico, and evident is our obligation to cooperate in the defence of that country. Here are our brothers, and the cause which they maintain is also ours, that of liberty against conquest.

In compliance with a sacred duty, the communication addressed by the President to the Congress of Americans was yesterday published, and we

Forgiven forever are all those ideas which would divide us. Our interests and our passions are second to our country. Her triumph is glory and our honor. She demands our unflinching support and that suffices to cause us to cordially offer Union and liberty is our motto! Eternal triumph to him who would promote and assist unity, and concord.

F. FERRERA,
SANTOS GUARDIOL
Comayagua, June 2, 1847.

[From the New York Evening Post, Aug.
DEATH OF MR. WRIGHT.
There can be no doubt that all which remains of Silas Wright is now clothed in the habiliments of the grave. Struck down by an instantaneous blow, his noble spirit has quit the mortal coil, leaving the sacred home of his

Since leaving Albany, Mr. Wright has been quietly occupied upon his farm. The labor and attention required have been more than usual, pressing during the present season—so much so that he has made them the occasion of remaining silent to his correspondents. Other than this we have not heard of any unusual circumstances.

The temper of Mr. Wright's feelings during this period, so far as they relate to public concerns, have been such as to center upon him the highest honor, to excite the warmest admiration of his friends, and to show to the world that there is an elevation of character attainable by mankinds, which is beyond the reach of the requirements of ambition or the impulses of sensuality. So far as relates to himself alone, it is known from public life, the entire world

From the political arena, afforded him a satisfaction and a deep satisfaction. The result of the last election in which he was a candidate, though unfortunate to his party, raised not in him gloom, so far as it affected himself personally. He regretted no painful emotion, and he hailed it as a seasonable discharge from that service to which he had always endeavored to be faithful.

To this disinterestedness as a politician his intellectual gifts were united. Mr. Wright

the practical bearing of measures with a quickness and clearness of sagacity such as few possess, and what he saw so well he was able to fight forth with an extraordinary force and persistence. He never appealed to men's prejudices to obtain a decision in his favor, nor called to his aid in discussion the malignant or petty passions of mankind. In his hands political controversy always glad to see it bear; it became an ordeal of the reason and sense of right as the sole arbiter.

Men so little ambitious as Mr. Wright are ill adapted to engage unwillingly in public labor. The absence of political ambition is apt to be indolence, if not indifference, in political affairs. It was fortunate for the country that this was not the temper of Mr. Wright. He accepted of a position which the people called him, and

ditions to which the people of our country are subjected, which he was better fitted than other men, discharged their duties with the same zealous industry as if his ruling passion had been the love of fame and the desire of public honors. We deplore the loss of such a man at such a time—in

This lubrique and adulterous age,
When so few can be found in public life who
Order their conduct to the same high standard
We lament that services so valuable have ceased

—that an example so instructive is withdrawn and we feel that the political world is worse off than yesterday, by the deduction of so much virtue as has departed with the removal of one of its brightest ornaments.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE MERITS OF J. L. WRIGHT.—The news of the death of J. L. Wright has reached his friends in this city just as they were about to give a public testimonial of the high regard in which they hold his private and his public services. A subscription

er was circulated some weeks since among the merchants of this city, of which the following is a copy:

"The Merchants of the City of New York, desiring to present through General John A. S. Service of Plate to Silas Wright, as a testimonial of their esteem and respect for his public and personal character, respectively subscribed and have paid the following sums:

A considerable sum was immediately contributed.

ed, and service of plate was ordered, bearing inscription:
 "PRESENTED,
 TO
 SILAS WRIGHT,
 BY
 His Mercantile friends of the City of New York
 in testimony of their high respect and regard
 for his
 PUBLIC AND PRIVATE CHARACTER,
 4th July 1847."

The service of plate is nearly ready for presentation, which was to have taken place very few days. It will of course now pass into the possession of his family. As a testimony to his merits, it is the spontaneous tribute of those who had no interested designs to promote what they have done. The contributors are politicians of that class who are looking for votes, or would even accept them if offered. They admired and revered the man, and wished

give him a token of their sincere and un-
derstand respect both for his public and his private
values.